

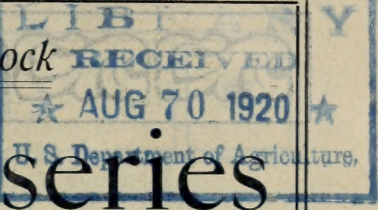
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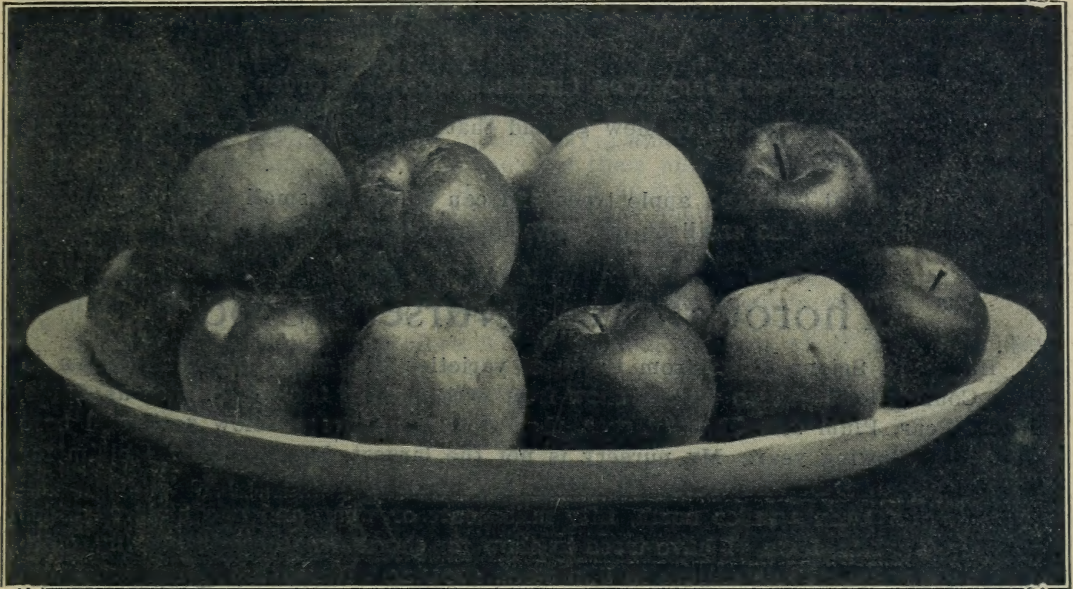
19132

Thoroughbred Nursery Stock



Clarinda Nurseries

LEWIS ANNAN, Proprietor



"PAGE COUNTY QUEEN"
The Best of Over 100 Tested Varieties



Fruit Trees, Small Fruits
Ornamentals, Shade Trees
Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Etc.



CLARINDA, IOWA
R. F. D. No. 1, No. 1



Certificate of Nursery Inspection furnished with each order.

All my trees are grown on new ground that has never been used for growing nursery stock before.

I have several thousand apple trees and can supply in small quantities or car-load lots. No order too small or too large to receive my best attention.

Thoroughbred Nursery Stock

Buds and Scions taken from the best varieties of bearing orchards grown in Page County, Iowa, where we can show fruit with most of the world, such as Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees, that stood 30 degrees below zero, and bore fruit the following year. My nursery is not the largest, but has what I claim for it: Quality of fruit and trees. My trees bear fruit in three to five years, within a distance of twenty miles north, fifty miles east or west, and one hundred miles south of Clarinda, Iowa. I have trees to show for themselves here in bearing, cultivated to do this. Fruit culture is like stock growing. If you have good trees you are apt to have sound fruit, as poor fruit is like the louse on stock, it hardly ever stays on good healthy animals, but takes the weaker ones, like the fruit worm does the fruit. If you and your neighbor want a bill of trees, it will pay one or both of you to come one hundred miles to see how these trees are propagated, as land is getting too valuable to fool with trees that don't bear for twenty years, as some we know of.

Whole Root Trees are the Kind to Plant

Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry trees are all grown on "whole roots." Our Apples are all on whole roots, grafted from scions from bearing trees. Don't pay extra prices for "trade-marks." We give our customers the **very best**, and we don't ask **two prices**. A trial order will convince you.



FOREWORD

I take pleasure in sending this, my Annual Catalog of Nursery Stock grown in one of the finest nursery districts of the Middle West. For twenty years I have been growing and propagating nursery stock of all kinds. In compiling this catalog of nursery stock I have endeavored to make it as plain and concise as possible, so that every one could thoroughly understand it.

I have added many new customers to my list during the last year, and trust to add you and many more this year. Why? Because I please them with good stock for the least money. If you have not sent me an order, do so at once. Don't delay; do it today, as the saying, "a stitch in time saves nine," is true. Many people order trees and plants so late, by the time they get them planted the ground has become very dry and the sun hot. Then, if the trees do not make a good growth, they blame the nurseries, while it is the fault of the planter only. Do not let this happen to you this year. Send in your order at once, and I will do the rest.

Thanking my many friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and assuring them that the most careful attention will be given their future orders.

If anything is wrong heretofore, I will try and make it all O. K., if you let me know in time.

Yours respectfully,

CLARINDA NURSERIES.

LEWIS ANNAN.

Clarinda, Iowa.

INFORMATION—Read Carefully

What to Order—While leaving every one to make his own choice, we advise you not to order too many varieties, whether intended for domestic use or marketing. Select sparingly such varieties as have been favorites in the localities from which you come, especially if you are remote from there, but rather select such varieties as are suited to the locality you intend to plant in. In doing this you may have to give up some favorite sort, but it will be an easy matter when you see how unprofitable and out of season your favorites generally become.

Orders—In ordering be sure and write your name and address plainly, giving name, postoffice, express office and railroad you want to ship on.

Execution of Orders—We endeavor to execute all orders promptly and as nearly as possible in rotation as received, giving each order the most scrupulous care and attention to insure reasonable satisfaction. Spring shipping brings with it an unusual amount of items to be looked after, and notwithstanding we have a largely increased force of men, orders are liable to be delayed some days. Then, again, the mails are sometimes missent, or delays occur on the road that we are not responsible for. Occasionally errors occur, but we are always ready to rectify them on proper proof, but cannot do so unless informed just what the trouble is within the limited time printed on the invoice sheet. When the bill and goods are received, check it up at once; if correct, give proper credit without delay; if not correct, advise us of the fact then and there. See Article 11, Terms and Conditions of Sale.

True to Name—I guarantee our stock free from disease and true to name. I exercise great care in filling all orders true to name. But we all make mistakes. Upon proper proof where stock is not true to name it is mutually agreed and understood between me and the purchasers that I will not be held liable for any greater amount than the purchase price of the stock that proves untrue. I will replace stock at half price, providing ordinary care and attention has been given to planting and care of original stock.

Packing—We employ nothing but experienced labor in packing, and all orders have the care of an experienced foreman, who takes pride in packing all orders in the best possible manner.

Claims for Reduction—If any, must be reported within five days after receipt of goods, and if just, will be cheerfully and promptly rectified.

Inspection—A Certificate of Nursery Inspection will accompany each shipment, showing that stock is healthy and free from disease.

If Frozen When Received, bury the package, unopened, in well drained ground, or place it in a cool cellar so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually without being exposed to the air.

Our Location—Clarinda being a great railroad center, with trunk lines leading in all directions, and also a competing point, rates of freight are much cheaper than from any point in the West.

Terms—Cash in advance, unless otherwise agreed.

Send Money by bankers' draft; New York exchange; registered letter; express money order or postoffice money order.

Reference—Page County Bank, Clarinda, Iowa, or R. G. Dunn Mercantile Agency.

Buy Clarinda Nursery Grown Trees

The best that money, careful attention, and a favorable soil can produce.

It only takes fifty trees to plant an acre, which will produce from \$50.00 to \$125.00 income per acre in ten to fifteen years. All buds and scions are taken from best bearing trees, which will give results in two to five years.

I have the Delicious apple trees for sale, of which the apple itself sells for \$2.50 to \$5.00 a bushel in all markets; also Jonathan, Grimes Golden and forty-five others of the leading varieties for Iowa and surrounding States.

I have broken the ice now, and all nurseries can sell you trees like mine if they go to the orchard and get their buds from bearing trees, but I can't sell all the trees there will be set out in the United States the next years to come, so I would like for every person to take a second thought and not buy many trees without getting the right kind.

We see advertisements in The Fruit-Grower where they get \$56.00 per tree for apples. What if you had fifty or more of these trees, could you get the same? Will say I can do you some good, as I have 150,000 apple trees, some of Delicious, and the price of trees is not high.

You are not buying trees of strangers when you buy of the Clarinda Nursery. He has been in the county almost fifty years.

If you get good stock, you must feed well; so if you get good fruit, you must spray well. I have this year, the best lot of trees that I ever offered to the public, and best of terms. I am selling trees and plants from 10 to 50 per cent less than agents. Plants nowadays must be sprayed to get good results. Washington, Idaho, Colorado, and Oregon, you know, would no more think of raising fruit without spraying and pruning than we would expect to raise corn without plowing.

I want to sell you your trees, and will give you satisfaction, or not take a cent of your money.

Hear me, there will be a time in the next four or five years that the nursery cannot sell trees without they use buds or scions from bearing trees.

Do not buy too cheap trees for your own good.

Conclusion

We want your business because we know our ability to take care of it in a satisfactory way. We can guarantee absolutely that every tree or plant will be up to grade ordered. **We want your influence.** If we build a catalog trade in the nursery business that we desire, our friends must help us. If we please you, you will tell your neighbors. This is just what we mean when we say we want your influence. We want such a business that when our name is mentioned it will suggest **honest service.** To this end we continue to strive and ask the co-operation of our friends and patrons everywhere. We are offering the home builders of the country generally, and of the Southwest particularly, the best general assortment of trees and plants ever before offered. We commend this catalog to buyers of nursery stock as being worthy of fair consideration, and if an order is the result of such consideration we guarantee satisfaction. If we have served you in the past we have little doubt but that we will serve you in the future. If we have not served you heretofore, give us a trial order. Let us have your order **TODAY.**

LEWIS ANNAN, Clarinda, Iowa.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS

Preparation of the Soil—For fruit trees, the soil should be dry, either natural or so made by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive in a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands, remanuring will be unnecessary; but on lands, exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of the Trees—This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are likely to be committed. The object of pruning is two-fold. First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit; and, second, to preserve the natural balance between the roots and branches of the tree, that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the nursery and many of the roots are broken and destroyed, as will be the case however careful the packing and transportation may be performed, it becomes very necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted



Cut shows four-year-old Delicious, with 12 apples placed thereon which were produced by this tree, planted from scion off bearing tree, grafted on No. 1 whole-root seedling.



This shows how I prepare trees for shipment, and the root growth. With proper care every one will grow.

to the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap for the remaining branches, and at the same time no growth already secured should be wasted.

In both standard and dwarf trees, it will be usually found a safe rule to cut back in pruning at transplanting one-half the growth of the previous season. The

ends of the larger roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife where they have been roughly cut by the spade in digging, as new roots will form and the injured parts heal more readily with this attention.

A Word About Grading—In making up this catalog which goes to a high-class patronage, we list only the three high grades. We do this because we recommend that our patrons plant the best, which in the end will prove cheapest. Either grade named will prove highly satisfactory.

Planting—The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the tree without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree, having been properly pruned, should be held upright and the earth filled in about the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. In extremely dry weather a pail of two of water may be poured upon the earth, to settle it about the roots, but this is seldom necessary. Finish the planting by placing soil enough about the tree to raise it somewhat higher than elsewhere, and press the soil carefully down with the foot. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the tree, it should stand at the same height as when in the nursery. When set in autumn it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring. In planting dwarf trees the stock on which they are budded, and no more, should be under ground. They will then stand firmly and will not lose their dwarf character by the rooting of the standard stock.

Staking—If trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury from the action of the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly in the ground, one on each side of the tree about a foot distant from it, and fastening the tree between them with bands of straw or other soft material, so that it may be kept in an upright position without shaking until the roots obtain a firm hold upon the ground.

Mulching—This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches about the tree, extending one or two feet farther in each direction than the roots. This keeps the ground moist and an equal temperature, renders water unnecessary, and is in all respects preferable to it. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make greater growth than those which are not so treated.

Treatment of Trees After Long Exposure—Place the package, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. If dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground or place in water from twelve to twenty-four hours, and should be pruned more closely than ordinarily.

Grape Vines—Require a dry, mellow, well drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched, with a warm and sunny exposure. In planting, give the roots plenty of room and settle the soil firmly about them. A strong vine may be allowed to grow the first season without pruning; in January or February following, the growth should be cut back to three or four buds; the next season allow but two buds to grow, which should make canes seven to ten feet long, and be cut back four to five feet, ready for fastening on the trellis. For the subsequent pruning of vines, as well as trees, planters would do well to consult some practical work on the subject.

Berries—Should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Raspberries and blackberries should have old wood cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover the crown early in the spring; remove mulch after fruiting, and spade in a light dressing of manure. If set for fruit, keep the runners cut off.

Currants and Gooseberries—Need heavy mulching and pruning, so that new wood will have room to grow.

Roses—Should have a deep, rich, well drained soil and should be severely pruned every spring before the buds start, cutting back all the last growth to three or four buds, except climbing roses, which may be first allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every autumn compost should be placed around the stems of the plant and spaded into the ground in the fall and the spring.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Select Apples

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

What is the use of having two or three hundred trees in an orchard when you just use over four or five varieties? I have apples from sweetest to sourest, from the earliest up to apples that keep two years. Selecting apples for a friend is like selecting a wife or husband; you cannot tell their likes or dislikes. Some want sweet apples, some sour, so I have chosen forty-five kinds of what I think about the best for everybody. My trees are all in the nursery row this year, and I expect to plow them out as soon as spring opens, with the nursery plow. It is the same way with fruit. You can raise apples and peaches that every tree will take up as much ground as a good one that only costs you a trifle more. Some will say, "how did he find all this out. Others have been in the business for fifty or sixty years and do not know." This is how and why; I have been asked hundreds and thousands of times, "are your trees like the other nurserymen's, don't bear apples for twenty years?" I said there was a reason and I would solve it or quit the business, which I did some five or six years ago. I have raised trees my way ever since by using buds and scions from bearing trees.

PRICES

	Each	10	50	100
4 to 5 feet, whole root trees.....	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$7.00	\$13.00
5 to 6 feet, whole root trees.....	.25	2.00	8.00	15.00
4 to 5 feet, Delicious25			

Apple grafts, 15 to 20 inches: Delicious, \$10.00 per 100, \$1.50 per dozen; other varieties, \$7.50 per 100, \$1.00 per dozen. I will give full instructions how to plant.

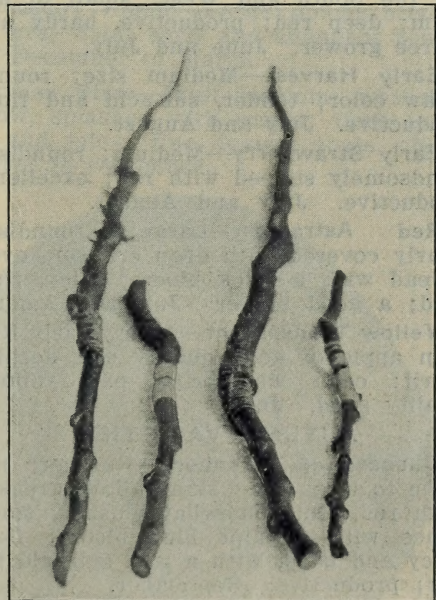
These buds and scions are from 16 and 17-year-old trees, which make them as good as off the original tree.

Varieties

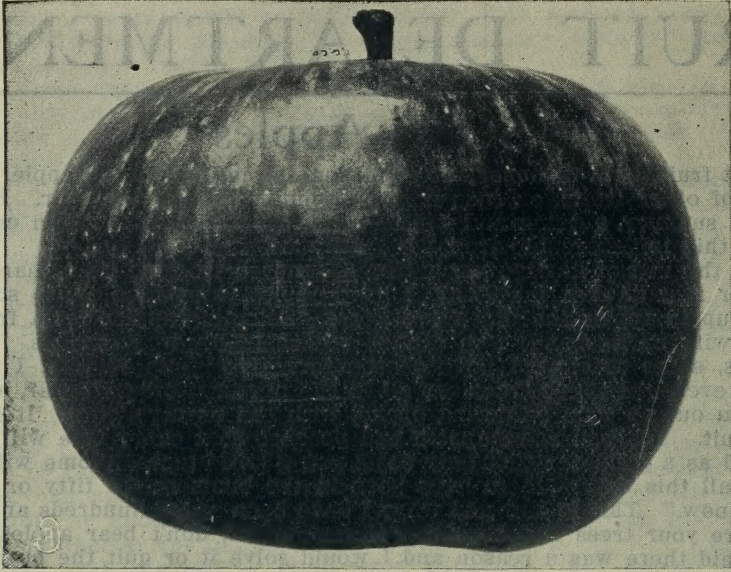
Page County Queen—Round medium size, yellow at tip shading to light red at stem end. Juicy, sub-acid, good keeper, very firm, good shipper. An apple that is very profitable to plant. August to July. This apple has been stated by thousands to be the best all around apple ever shown in Page County, Iowa. It will cook, bake and make the best pies of any apple out of a hundred varieties we have tried. For apple butter it has no equal, and it is one of the earliest, being ready to cook in August and as an eating apple the last of September. It will keep with good care until the next July, making an apple that you can use ten or eleven months and a good one all the time.

Annan's Early—Medium size, oval shape yellow, sweet, juicy, excellent for eating, bakes nicely. Scions taken from tree forty years old. Bears every year. July to August.

Grime's Yellow—Ben Davis shape; large, bright yellow; sub-acid; good flavor; extra cooking apple. August to December.



Above cut is from photo of my whole-root seedlings and two others (the small ones) from other nurseries. Notice the difference in length. All my grafts are from 18 to 24 inches long.



Duchess of Oldenburg.

Doughet—Medium; red, streaked with yellow; sub-acid; good cooking apple; resembles Shackleford, but distinctly different in flavor and shape. December to April. One of the best late keepers.

SUMMER APPLES

Caroline Red June—A popular variety for the South and West; small to medium; deep red; productive, hardy and a free grower. June and July.

Early Harvest—Medium size; round; straw color; tender, sub-acid and fine; productive. July and August.

Early Strawberry—Medium; roundish; handsomely striped with red; excellent; productive. July and August.

Red Astrachan—Large; roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid; a good bearer. July and August.

Yellow Transparent—A very early Russian apple of good quality and decided merit; color when ripe, pale yellow; quality good. July.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Duchess of Oldenburg—Russian; medium to large size; skin yellow, streaked with red, and somewhat blushed, sometimes with a faint blue bloom; flesh juicy and good, with a rich sub-acid flavor; productive. September.

Delicious—Beautiful color, distinctive shape, large, flesh is fine grained, very crisp. Evidently our best apple.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium size; roundish; very handsome; deep crimson;

flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, high flavor and delicious; tree vigorous, productive and very hardy. October.

Maiden's Blush—Medium size; flat; white; smooth and fair; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, pleasant, acid flavor; fair grower and good bearer. August to October.

Northern Spy—Large; roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with purplish red; flesh white and tender, rich and delicious flavor. Begins to bear early. Buds off trees forty years old.

Rambo—Medium size; flat; yellowish white in the shade, streaked and splashed with pale red in the sun; flesh greenish white, very tender, rich and mild. Not suitable for all sections. October to December.

Wolf River—A large, fine looking fruit; cross-grained and sour; good for culinary use; tree healthy and hardy.

Cole Quince—Large; yellow; ribbed; hardy; productive; good for cooking. August to September.

Ramsdell's Sweet—Rather large; oblong; dark rich red, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, tender, sweet and rich; one of the best sweet apples in this section of the country.

WINTER VARIETIES

Bailey Sweet—Large; deep red; tender, rich, sweet; vigorous, upright; good bearer. November to April.

Our Aim is to Treat Our Patrons so that Once a Customer Always a Customer.



—Gano.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc.)—Large, handsome; striped, and of good quality; productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest. December to March.

Gano—Originated in Missouri; form conical; good size and smooth; deep red, shaded on the sunny side to mahogany; very attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild sub-acid; is a good shipper and keeper; tree healthy, vigorous and hardy. An annual and prolific bearer. January to May.

Grimes Golden Pippin—Medium; rich golden yellow; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, with a peculiar aroma; tree a good grower and early bearer; origin Virginia. December to April.

Jonathan—Medium size; deep red; flesh tender, juicy and rich; very productive. One of the very best varieties for the table, cooking or market. November to March.

Mammoth Black Twig—One of the most profitable and valuable for market; resembles the Winesap, except that it is from a third to a half larger. December to April.

Northwestern Greening—Greenish yellow; good size; fine quality; hardy. December to March.

Rawle's Janet (Never Fail)—Medium; roundish, ovate; greenish-yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers in the South and Southwest. January to April.

Rome Beauty—Large; yellow, with red cheek; handsome; good quality; moderate grower; great bearer. December to May.

Salome—Tree a strong grower; equals Wealthy in hardiness; an early and annual bearer; fruit of medium and uniform size; quality very good, which is retained even into the summer; keeps well with ordinary care until July.

Stark—Esteemed as a long keeper and valuable market fruit; fruit large, roundish; skin greenish-yellow, much shaded with light and dark red and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy and mild sub-acid. January to May.

Tolman Sweet—Medium pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; a most valuable baking apple; productive. November to April.

Stayman's Winesap—Medium; dark red; sub-acid; excellent; tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer; a favorite market variety in the West. November to May.

Fulton, Romanite, Huntsman's Favorite.

Dominie—Large; flattened; greenish-yellow, with red stripes; flesh white and tender; productive. November to April.

Iowa Blush—Medium; fine tart flavor; vigorous and hardy. November to February.

Missouri Pippin—Large; oblong, bright red, gray dots; early and abundant bearer. December to March.

Roman Stem—Fruit medium; whitish-yellow, splashed with russet; flesh tender and juicy; fine dessert apple. November to December.



—Jonathan.

Winter Banana—Large, smooth, golden yellow, shaded with bright red; subacid; tree hardy. October to February. 25 cents each.

White Winter Pearmain—Flesh yellowish; tender and juicy; hardy and thrifty. October.

SELECT CRAB APPLES

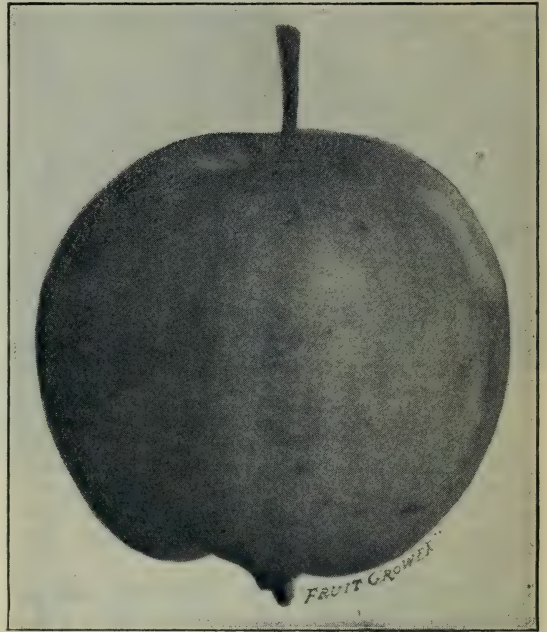
All Crabs, 5 to 6, at 25c; 4 to 5, at 20c.

Hyslop—Large, roundish, ovate; dark red, with blue bloom; flesh yellowish. Excellent for cider; tree hardy. October to December.

Martha—Immensely vigorous, hardy, producing every year. Mr. Gideon says: "For sauce it surpasses any apple he ever grew." A great acquisition. October.

Whitney's No. 20—Large, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich; a great bearer and very hardy; tree a vigorous, handsome grower; has no superior, if an equal. August.

Florence—Early, large, prolific; young bearer; hardy; grows large and shapely.



—Martha Crab.

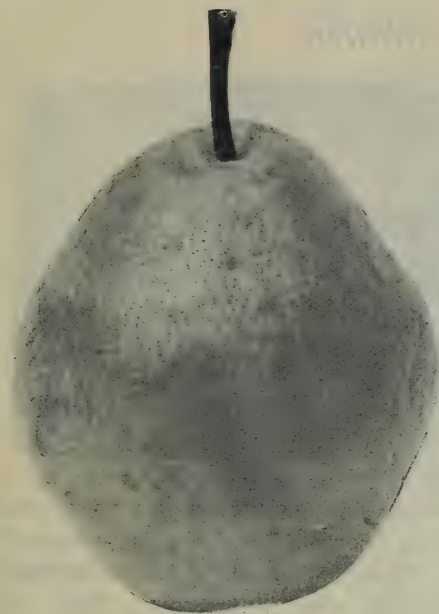
Pears

All Pears, 5 to 6 feet, at 35c; 4 to 5 feet, at 25c.

Standard pears prefer a strong loam, but succeed well in a great variety of soils and up almost any land that would produce good crops of vegetables or grain. Pears will keep longer and their flavor will be greatly improved by picking before they are quite mature, and ripening them in the house. By a judicious selection of varieties, their season can be extended from July to February. In the following list of varieties, D. and S. refer to the nature of the trees, whether grown on dwarf or standard stocks.

Gathering Pears—One of the most important points in the management of pears is to gather them at the proper time. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe and autumn pears at least three weeks. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

Thin the Fruit—We cannot urge too strongly the following suggestions: When pear trees are heavily laden, the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown, else the fruit will be poor and the trees injured. It is also advisable to prune half of each year's growth the first three years.



—Kieffer's Hybrid.

SPECIAL VARIETIES

Walker—Large, greenish yellow; sweet, good flavor. Splendid for preserving; good eating pear. Ripens in October. Buds from trees that bore the last fifteen years.

Grimes—Medium, greenish yellow; good flavor. Excellent for preserving. Ripens in September. Buds from trees that bore the last ten years.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Bartlett—Large size, with often a beau-

tiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. D. and S., August and September.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Garber—Large, irregular, russet brown. Splendid for canning. Bears late October.

Snow—A medium-sized pear; greenish, flesh melting and delicious. Good for canning, hardy and vigorous; has proven to be a good bearer. We can recommend it after six years' personal observation. October.

Duchess d'Angouleme—Very large, with rough and uneven surface; of a greenish yellow, with patches of yellow, and dull red cheek; a vigorous and strong grower and a good bearer while quite young. It attains its greatest perfection grown as a dwarf. In season during October and November. D.

Keiffer's Hybrid—The tree is a vigorous grower, an early and regular bearer, and very productive; fruit large, rich yellow, tinged with red, somewhat russety and very handsome; flesh white, buttery and juicy. A good canning pear. October. D. and S.

Seckel—Small size; yellowish russet, with red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting; the richest and finest variety known, and extensively planted all over the country; a prolific bearer. September and October.

Cherries

Prices: All Cherries, 5 to 6 feet, at 35c; 4 to 5, at 25c.

The Cherry thrives best on a sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection; but will do very well in almost any situation except a wet one. It is one of the most ornamental of all fruit trees, which, with its delicious and refreshing fruit, makes it very desirable for planting near the dwelling, where beauty and shade, as well as fruit, are so desirable.

ALL OUR ORDERS ARE FILLED BY EXPERIENCED MEN.

Cherries—*Continued*



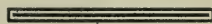
Large Montmorency Cherries.

Early Richmond—An early red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season; ripens through June. Tree a free grower, hardy, healthy and very productive. June.

English Morello—Large, dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, acid, rich; tree dwarf and slender; makes a fine bush on the Mahaleb. If trained on the north wall it may be in use all the month of August; valuable. July.

Large Montmorency—Tree very hardy and an immense bearer. Commences to fruit while young and is loaded annually thereafter with fine crops; fruit very large, fine flavor and of a bright, clear, shining red; valuable everywhere; a week later than Early Richmond. The finest acid cherry. Last of June.

Wragg—Very hardy, vigorous and productive; dark red. Late.



Plums

All 5 to 6 feet Plums, at 35c each; 4 to 5 feet, at 25c.

The Plum attains its greatest perfection on a strong clay soil, where it grows the most thriftily, and suffers the least from the "curculio" and "block knot," and, as is the case with all other fruits, it is greatly benefited by thorough cultivation.

There is no difficulty in protecting the crop of plums from the attacks of the curculio by giving it a little extra care. This should be done as follows: Immediately after the trees have done blooming, and when the fruit is in its first stages of growth, make the ground clean and smooth under each tree and spread a sheet upon it, so that it will extend as far as the outside edge of the outer branches, and then suddenly jar the tree so as to shake down all the stung fruit and insects, which should be destroyed. If this operation be carried on daily for a short time, it will insure a full crop of this delicious fruit, and will well repay the daily attention given it. It is very important that this should be done early in the morning.

Plums—*Continued*



Burbank Plum.

Abundance—The popular new Japanese plum. Tree is thrifty, hardy and beautiful; fruit large, showy and good, richly perfumed. First of August.

Burbank—The largest, handsomest and best of the wonderful new Japanese plums. Tree thrifty, free from black knot and other diseases, and perfectly hardy. Fruit is not attacked by the curculio, and ripens just after Abundance. A great acquisition. Last of August and first of September.

German Prune—Medium, oval; purple or blue; rich, juicy, fine; tree vigorous and very productive. September.

Red June—Prof. Bailey of Cornell says: "By all odds the best Japanese plum." Ripens before Abundance; fruit good size, brilliant red; finest extra early plum. Last of July or early August.

Shipper's Pride—Originated in New

York. An unusually thrifty grower, and stands our coldest winters. Very productive, the original tree having never failed to produce a good crop since it was old enough to bear. Fruit of large size and nearly round; color handsome dark purple; quality fine, juicy, sweet; excellent for canning, and an unusually good shipper. A splendid market plum. Ripens from first to middle of September.

Wild Goose—Large, bright red, purplish bloom; juicy and sweet; good shipper; productive; early.

Wolf—Large, dark red; good quality; fine for cooking and canning; freestone; hardy and productive. First trees originated six miles west of my nursery.

Forest Garden—Large, early variety; nearly round; mottled red and yellow; sweet and rich; strong grower.

Peaches

All Peaches, 5 to 6 ft., at 20c; 4 to 5 ft., at 15c; by 100, 5 to 6 ft., 15c.

The ease with which peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, with the immense demand for the fruit and the facilities with which it may be shipped to distant markets, make peach growing extremely profitable. In descriptions of varieties, C. stands for cling, and F. for freestone.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be kept clean and mellow, and it should receive an occasional dressing of manure. It should be remembered that peaches are all borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and that makes it absolutely necessary to prune the trees yearly, to remove dead branches and let in light and air, and keep the trees in good shape to produce bearing wood. Prune half of each year's growth.

PRICES

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.20	1.50	12.50

Should any of the above buds fail to grow I will replace same free of charge.



Greensboro.

Cree Cling—Large, flesh yellow, color deep yellow with red cheek; buds from parent tree 17 years. Good shipper. Splendid for preserving and canning. Ripens late September.

Edmond's Free—Medium size, flesh yellow, color yellow, with small blush. Extra for canning and a good table peach. Ripens late September.

Jerome Yearous (Free)—Extra large, flesh yellow, color deep yellow with red cheek. Especially good for canning. Last two years took first premium at Page County (Iowa) Fair. Ripens early September.

Rambach Bokara No. 3—Medium, flesh white, color white with small blush. Excellent for preserving; the finest for table use. Ripens middle September.

Vandevender—Extra large, white.

Bokara—The best of Prof. Budd's importations from Bokara, and is said to be the hardiest peach grown. Large size, fine quality and immensely productive. September. (F.)

Champion—Beyond doubt this is the champion early peach of America. Tree and fruit buds extremely hardy—has stood 18 degrees below zero and pro-

duced a full crop the following summer. The flavor is delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek; strikingly handsome. Hardy, productive; a good shipper. Last of August (F.)

Crawford's Early—A magnificent large yellow peach, of good quality. Tree vigorous and very productive. Its fine size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular sorts; no other variety has been so extensively planted. First of September. (F.)

Crawford's Late—Fruit of large size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous; moderately productive; one of the finest late sorts. Last of September. (F.)

Crosby—First introduced by Mr. Hale of Connecticut, one of the most intelligent, reliable and successful fruit growers in that state. He states that the Crosby has stood 22 degrees below zero without injury to the tree or fruit buds, and in every respect has proved a remarkably fine peach for home use or market. Ripens just before Crawford's Late. Middle of September. (F.)

Elberta—The greatest market peach of the South and Southwest. It is perfectly

hardy at the North, and is confidently believed by the most experienced fruit growers at the North to be one of the very best peaches for home use or market. September. (F.)

Fitzgerald—Origin, Canada. Fully equal to Crawford's Early in size, quality and color, with much smaller pit; a very early bearer, often when two years from bud; extra hardy, succeeding in Canada and in Michigan perfectly; fruit large, brilliant yellow, with red cheek; ripens after Crawford's Early. (F.)

Greensboro—The largest and most beautifully colored of the extra early peaches; double the size of Amsden's June; ripens with Early Rivers; white, juicy and excellent. (S-C.)

Sneed—The earliest peach known, ripening ten days before the Alexander. Fruit creamy white, well colored with bright crimson; ripens to perfection on the trees; quality very poor; very productive and valuable only on account of its extreme earliness. (C.)

Triumph—Earliest yellow-flesh peach known, and almost a freestone; ripens just after Alexander; fruit good size, yellow, with crimson cheek. (S-C.)

Apricots

Prices: 5 to 6 ft., at 50c; 4 to 5 ft., at 35c.

A delicious fruit of the plum family, valuable for its earliness. It is likely to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum. It bears immense crops, ripening in July and August.

Acme—Large, yellow, red cheeked; vigorous, hardy and productive. July.

Moorpark—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

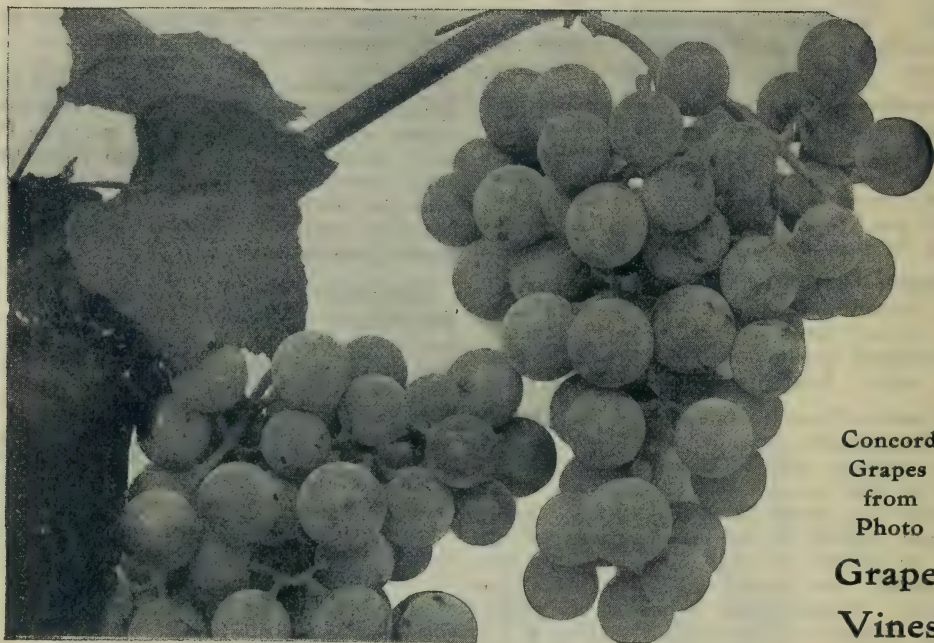
Quinces

Prices: 5 to 6 feet, at 35c; 4 to 5 feet, at 25c.

The quince is generally well known and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. It thrives best in deep, rich soil, and is benefited by a clean, high cultivation. It is said to be improved by the application of salt in small quantities. The quince is usually sold at the age of two or three years, and is from three to four feet high.

The fruit is very profitable, as it requires but little space, and is very productive. Planted at 10 feet apart each way, we have 430 trees per acre. A low estimate of the yield of an acre of quinces would be 200 to 250 bushels, which at a very low price would bring more than \$500.

Champion—Fruit very large; fair and handsome; tree very productive; bears abundantly while young. Scarcely early enough north of Philadelphia.



Concord
Grapes
from
Photo

Grape Vines

Grapes

The Grape is the most healthful of all fruits, and most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be grown by everyone who has a garden, a yard or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and still it yields its graceful bunches of luscious fruit. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care, but grapes are to be had only through attention and forethought.

Soils—Good grapes are grown on various soils, sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soils must be drained, and there should be free exposure to the sun and air. Hill-sides unsuitable for other crops are good places for grapes.

Pruning—Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much wood, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in January or February, while the vines are entirely dormant.

Training Vines—Set the vines about six feet apart. Prune the vines to two canes each for two years after they are planted. In February these canes should be cut back 5 or 6 feet each, and tied along the lower wire or slat of the trellis, horizontally.

Grapes—*Continued*

PRICES

		Each	10	50	100
Concord,	2-year, No. 1.....	\$.10	\$.75	\$3.00	\$5.00
"	1-year, No. 1.....	.08	.60	2.50	4.00
Moore's Early,	2-year, No. 1.....	.12	1.00	3.50	6.00
"	1-year, No. 1.....	.10	.75	2.50	4.00
Worden,	2-year, No. 1.....	.12	1.00	3.50	6.00
"	1-year, No. 1.....	.10	.75	2.50	4.00
Brighton,	2-year, No. 1.....	.12	1.00	3.50	6.00
"	1-year, No. 1.....	.10	.75	2.50	4.00
Delaware,	2-year, No. 1.....	.12	1.00	3.50	6.00
"	1-year, No. 1.....	.10	.75	2.50	4.00
Moore's Dia,	2-year, No. 1.....	.12	1.00	3.50	6.00
"	1-year, No. 1.....	.10	.75	2.50	4.00
Niagara,	1-year, No. 1.....	.10	.75	2.50	4.00
Pocklington,	1-year, No. 1.....	.10	.75	2.50	4.00

BLACK GRAPES

Concord—A large, handsome grape; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country; is one of the most popular market grapes. Ripens the middle to last of September. 2-year, No. 1, \$1.00; 1-year, No. 1, 75c per dozen.

Moore's Early—Bunch large; berry round; color black, with heavy blue bloom. Quality better than Concord, vine exceedingly hardy. Has been exposed to a temperature of more than 20 degrees below zero without injury; and it is entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, maturing as it does ten days before the Hartford and twenty before the Concord.

Worden—Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large—larger than those of the Concord. It ripens a few days earlier and is superior to it in flavor. Destined to become very popular for the vineyard and garden.

RED GRAPES

Brighton—A superior family grape. Its remarkable vigor and hardiness of vine, large bunches, rich wine shade of the ripened berry, delicate skin, tender, almost seedless pulp, sugary juice and rich flavor are combined qualities that are not united in such a degree in any other sort. It ripens a week or ten days before the Delaware and bears most abundantly. Especially commended as a stand-

ard variety for the vineyard or garden. First of September.

Delaware—One of the finest grapes; bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round, skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, with an exceedingly sweet and delicious flavor; moderate grower; hardy and productive. September.

WHITE GRAPES

Diamond (Moore's Diamond)—A cross between Concord and Iona. A vigorous grower, with leaf resembling Concord; very free from mildew. Bunch large, well filled, moderately compact; berry about the size of the Concord; flesh melting and juicy, sweet to the center and free from foxiness; skin thin, but sufficiently tough to bear packing and handling well. Ripens about with Delaware.

Niagara—The vine is a strong grower and very hardy; bunches very large and uniform and very compact; berries larger than Concord, and skin thin but tough, which insures their shipping qualities; quality good; very little pulp; melting and sweet to center. Ripens before Concord.

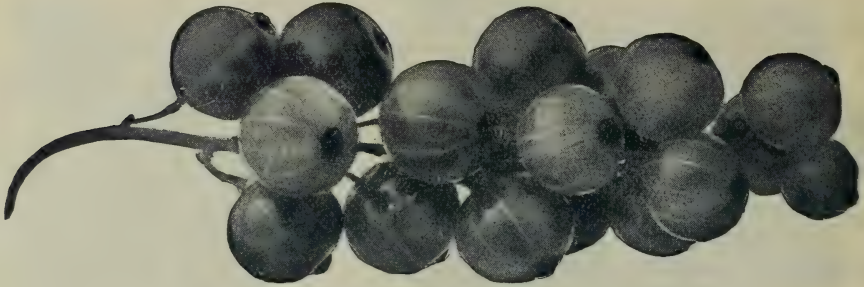
Pocklington—Bunch large, berry large, round of a rich yellow color; flesh pulpy, juicy and of good quality; ripens at the time of the Concord; vines vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive, quality good.

Asparagus

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any of the old common sorts, being remarkably tender and fine flavored. 25c per 12, and \$1.50 per 100.

Currants



White Grape Currants.

Prices: 2-year, No. 1, 12½c each; \$1.00 per 10; 1-year, No. 1, 10c each; 75c per 10.

Ripe just before raspberries are gone, and continuing in prime order for several weeks. There is no more useful fruit than the currant, and it is among the easiest to cultivate.

Fay's Prolific (Red)—Originated in Chautauqua County, N. Y. A cross between Cherry and Victoria. Of large size, fine flavor and claimed to be twice as prolific as the Cherry. Universally commended by those who have seen or had experience with it.

Lee's Prolific (Black)—A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and productive.

Victoria (Red)—A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others, and continuing in fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries medium size, brilliant red and of the highest quality.

White Grape—Very large; yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table; the finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from the White Dutch, having a low spreading habit, and dark green foliage. Very productive.



Gooseberries

This fruit is so useful for cooking when green or ripe, and may be canned with such facility that it is being cultivated very extensively for both home and market use.

The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English, are of fine quality, and, unlike the latter, are not subject to mildew.

Downing—Large size; oval; greenish white; plant very vigorous and hardy, with stiff, strong shoots; foliage heavy, covering the fruit from the sun, and resisting mildew; bears most abundantly and is profitable for market and home use. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10.

Smith's Improved—One of the largest American varieties of value; oval form; light green when ripe; sweet and excellent; plant vigorous, healthy and hardy. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10.

Industry—Large; oval; dark red; hairy; rich and agreeable. Although this is a foreign variety, it has succeeded admirably in this country. The plant is remarkably vigorous and productive, and the fruit large, beautiful and of excellent quality. Where shoots are left long, they fruit to the very tips.

Prices: 2-year, No. 1, 25c each; per 10, \$2.00; 1-yr. No. 1, 20c each; per 10, \$1.60.

There is No Disappointment in Planting Our Trees and Shrubby.

Raspberries

Prices: Per dozen, 40c; 50, \$1.50; 100, \$2.00.

Coming immediately after strawberries, when there is a derth of other fresh fruits, raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use and in the field for market. They are easily cultivated. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long. The fruit bears transportation well, and aside from the demand for it for immediate consumption, it brings highly remunerative prices for drying and canning.

Plant in good soil, and manure from time to time freely. The hills should not be less than four feet apart. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting. If the location is so much exposed that the plants are inclined to kill down seriously, they may be bent over in the fall, on mounds of earth formed at one side of the hills and covered sufficiently to keep them down until spring. Surplus suckers take strength from the bearing plants. They should be cut away or hoed up frequently.

Columbian—A vigorous grower; canes often ten to fifteen feet in length and over an inch in diameter. Never suckers from the roots. Very hardy, enduring 28 degrees below zero. Fruit very large, dark, red, bordering on purple; adheres firmly. Rich, sprightly flavor; the best for canning and evaporating, and one of the best and most productive.

Loudon (Red)—Canes strong and hardy, and wonderfully productive; berries large size, of beautiful color and fine quality; very desirable for home or market.

BLACK CAPS

Cumberland (Black)—Bush perfectly hardy; very productive; fruit enormous; quality unsurpassed. The great firmness of the berry makes it a splendid shipper. Ripens just before the Gregg. **A great acquisition.**

Kansas—Jet black; firm and delicious; as large and larger than Gregg; the hardiest black cap known, successfully withstanding the winters of Canada. A little later than Souhegan, and more prolific. One of the very best.



Blackberries

Prices: Per dozen, 40c; 50, \$1.50; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$12.00.

This excellent and profitable fruit should be planted for garden use in rows five feet apart, with plants three feet apart in the rows; for market in rows six feet apart with plants three feet apart in the rows. Give the plants the same cultivation as for raspberries. May be planted either fall or spring.

Snyder—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny.

Strawberries

Prices: Per dozen, 20c; 50, 40c; 150, 60c; 1000, \$3.50.

Eat all the strawberries you can for breakfast, and it will do you a lot more good than the so-called breakfast foods that are on the market today.

First of the small fruits comes the beautiful and wholesome strawberry, and the profits resulting from its wise cultivation will satisfy any reasonable expectation.

Plant in March, April, May, September or October in good soil, deeply worked and well manured with muck, leaf mould, wood ashes or bone dust. Set 15 inches apart in rows 4 feet apart for field culture, leaving a pathway at every third row. Keep runners cut and cultivate clean. Mulch late in the fall and uncover early in spring, drawing about the plants to keep fruit from coming in contact with the ground.

Varieties marked (P.) have imperfect blossoms and must be planted among staminate sorts (unmarked), to secure proper fertilization of the blossoms.

Bubach (P.)—Fruit uniformly large and handsome; conical; bright scarlet; moderately firm and of fair quality; valuable for home use and nearby market; season early to medium.

Warfield (P.)—Warfield, when planted with Dunlap as a fertilizer, will produce more good marketable fruit on our grounds than any other we can now name.

Crescent (P.)—Medium, uniform, conical; bright scarlet; ripens with Wilson, but continues longer; plants are wonderfully rank growers; succeeds on all soils.

Beder Wood (P.)—It ripens a week ahead of Crescent, gives heavy pickings from the start, and holds out until the rush of mid-season.

Jessie—Large, handsome, roundish conical; firm, good quality; plant vigorous and productive; one of the best for home or market; season early to medium.

Senator Dunlap (P.)—Fruit of large size; regular in form; deep red; firm

and of excellent quality; ripens early and continues in bearing nearly a month.

Glen Mary (Per.)—Late. Dark red, somewhat varied in shape, large to very large, flavor very rich, very productive, good plant maker. I recommend some other perfect flowering sort set with Glen Mary to secure best results. Parson's Beauty or Aroma are excellent to set with it.

New York (Per.)—Midseason to late. This is one of the largest berries grown and where a fancy berry for local market is wanted it is a great favorite. Too soft to ship well.

Aroma—Perhaps the best market variety at present grown. Fruit is large, handsome, firm, of fine quality, and invariably smooth and free from defects. In addition to its other splendid qualities, the foliage while always sufficient, is never heavy enough to hide the berries from the pickers. It is one of the very best strawberries for home use, for market and for shipping.

Mulberries

The Mulberry is valuable both as an ornamental shade tree and for its fruit. It is of easy culture, requiring little or no pruning.

Downing's Everbearing—The beauty of this as a lawn or street tree is quite enough to commend it, but in addition it yields an abundant supply of its large, refreshing berries for about three months. "I regard it as an indispensable addition to every fruit garden; I would rather have one tree of Downing's Everbearing mulberries than a bed of strawberries."—Henry Ward Beecher. 5 to 6 ft., 50c.

Russian—A hardy, rapid-growing tree, introduced from Russia by the Menonites; foliage abundant; valuable for windbreak; fruit of little value. 5 to 6 ft., 25c; 4 to 5 ft., 20c. Russian Mulberry, \$5.00 to \$7.00 per 1000, according to grade

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce; continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, as recommended for asparagus. Plant four feet apart each way.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "pie plant." It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild sub-acid flavor. 10c each, or \$5.00 per 100.

ALL OUR ORDERS ARE FILLED BY EXPERIENCED MEN.

Ornamental Department



Trees and Ornamental Shrubs

ASH (*Fraxinus*).

American Black (*Sambucifolia*)—A small, medium-sized tree, with fine foliage.

European Flowering (*Ornus*)—Flowers greenish white, fringe-like; produced in June; grows from 20 to 30 feet. 5 to 6 ft., 50c; 4 to 5 ft., 35c.

BIRCH (*Petula*).

Cut-Leaved Weeping—Beyond question one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees; its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping branches, silvery-white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each.

CATALPA (*Speciosa*).

A valuable class, with ornamental foliage and flowers, and of easy culture on common soils. Leaves of immense size and heart-shaped. Flowers borne

in large upright panicles. Flowers in July when few trees are in bloom. Valuable for lawn, street or park planting. They are of rapid growth and flower when quite young. 5 to 6 feet, 35c each.

I can sell you *speciosa* Catalpa seedlings from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per 1,000, according to grade.

CHESTNUT (*Castanea*).

American Sweet—A well-known forest and nut-bearing tree; of great value for ornamental purposes. 5 to 6 feet, 50c; 4 to 5 feet, 35c.

MAPLE (*Acer*).

Norway—Large, handsome, with broad deep green, shining foliage; valuable for street planting. 5 to 6 feet, 50c; 4-5 ft., 35c.

Sugar or Rock—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranged among the very best, both for the lawn and the avenue. 5 to 6 feet, 50c; 4 to 5 feet, 35c.



—Norway Maple.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Pyrus Sorbus*).

American (*Americana*)—A favorite, erect-growing tree, of medium size, producing white flowers early in spring, followed by clusters of bright scarlet berries, which remain in the tree through the winter months. 5 to 6 feet, 50c.

Weeping (*Aucuparia Pendula*)—The branches of this distinct variety are of a straggling, pendant character, turning and twisting in all directions and producing a very pleasing effect; covered during the autumn with bright red berries. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00.

PINE (*Pinus*).

Austrian, or Black—From Central Europe, where it grows over one hundred feet high; remarkably robust, with long, stiff leaves and deep green foliage; hardy everywhere, and valuable for planting as wind-breaks, screens, etc.

Scotch—A native of the British Isles; a fine, robust, rapid-growing tree, with stout, erect shoots, and silvery green foliage; very hardy; valuable for shelter.

White—The most ornamental of all native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest light sandy soil; very valuable.

Either variety: 12 to 18 inches, 12c; 18 to 24 inches, 16c each.

ARBOR VITAE (*Thuja*).

American Arbor Vitae—12 to 18 inches, 10c; 18 to 24, 15c.

Pyramid (*Pyramidalis*)—Of upright, compact habit, resembling Irish Juniper; desirable. 18 to 24 inches, 50c; 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.

Siberian (*Siberica*)—Well-known and deservedly popular on account of its hardiness, being able to endure the changes of our climate, and as it retains its dark green color, it is an excellent

SPRUCE.

White Spruce—Hardest of all spruce.

Colorado Blue, or Rocky Mountain (*Picea Pungens*)—A magnificent evergreen from the Rocky Mountains; very hardy; foliage a handsome blue. 1 to 2 feet, \$1.50; 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00 each.

Norway (*Excelsa*)—Of very rapid growth and graceful drooping habit when of some size; dense in structure, regular in outline, and perfectly hardy; will bear shearing or cutting well, and hence is well adapted for planting in hedges or screens. Very popular, and deservedly so, and is largely planted. 12 to 18 inches, 10c; 18 to 24 inches, 16 each.



—Spruce.

lawn tree, and of great value for ornamental screens and hedges. 18 to 24 inches, 50c; 2 to 3 feet, 75c.



—American Arbor Vitae.

Tom Thumb—Remarkable for its low, compact habit; valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places where large trees are not admissible. 12 to 18 inches, 50c; 18 to 24 inches, 75c each.

JUNIPERS (*Juniperus*).

Irish—A very pretty little tree or shrub, forming a neat, tapering column of deep green foliage; very hardy and desirable for planting on lawns, or in cemetery lots, where larger trees are not admissible. 1 to 2 feet, 50c; 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.

HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT (*Lonicera*).

Fragrantissima—A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and very fragrant small flowers, which appear before the leaves; foliage almost evergreen; most desirable.

Red Tartarian—Pink flowers, which contrast beautifully with the foliage. June.

White Tartarian—High bush, with creamy white, fragrant flowers; May, June.

Either variety, 18 to 24 ins., 35c each.

HYDRANGEAS.

Paniculata Grandiflora—This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It attains a height of three or four feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plant should be cut back every spring at least one-half of last season's growth, as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plant is treated this way. An excellent shrub for cemetery plant. 18 to 24 inches, 25c; 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.

LILAC (*Syringa*).

Common Purple—Bluish purple flowers.

Common White—Cream colored flowers.

Either variety, 25c each.



—Viburnum.

SNOWBALL, OR ARROWROOT (*Viburnum*).

Japan (*Viburnum Plicatum*)—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan, surpassing the common snowball in many respects, as its habit is much better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate; very valuable. 18 to 24 inches, 25c; 2 to 3 feet, 35c.



—Spirea Van Houttei.

SPIREA, OR MEADOW SWEET.

Van Houtte—The grandest of all the spireas; it is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing; clusters of twenty to thirty flat white flowerets make up the raceme, and these clusters are set close along the drooping stems; perfectly hardy, and an early bloomer. 25c each.

SYRINGA, OR MOCK ORANGE

(Philadelphus).

Common, or Fragrantissima—An invaluable shrub of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large, handsome foliage, and beautiful white flowers, produced in the greatest profusion at the blossoming season; flowers in June after the weigela. 35c each.

WEIGELA (Diervilla).

Candida—This is the very best of all the white flowering weigelas. A strong, upright, erect grower; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June, and continues to bloom through the entire summer.

Eva Rathke—A charming new weigela; flower brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade, producing two and sometimes three crops of blossoms in a season. Either variety, 35c each.

CLEMATIS.

Henryii—One of the best perpetual hybrids; of robust habit and a very free bloomer; the flowers are white, large and very showy. July to October.

Jackmanii—This is perhaps the best known of the newer fine perpetual clematis, and should have credit of the great popularity now attending this family of beautiful climbers. The plant is

free in its form of growth, and an abundant and successional bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large and of intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness.

Paniculata (A new sweet-scented Japan Clematis)—A Japanese plant, possessing unusually attractive merits. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. These flowers appear in September, and at a season when very few other vines are in bloom. The extreme rapidity of its growth, the blooming nature, united with an entire hardihood, serve to make this one of the very choicest of recent introductions. Any variety, 40c; 2 for 75c.

WISTARIA.

Chinese Purple (Sinensis)—One of the most magnificent hardy climbers, producing racemes of pale purple flowers early in spring and autumn, and growing at the rate of fifteen or twenty feet in a season, attaining an immense size. 25c each.



—Peony.

PAEONIES.

Rosea—Double; crimson, changing to rose; fragrant; fine.

Alba Siberica—Flesh white, with yellowish white center; late.

Carnea Elegans—Light red; fine flower; late.

Emperor William—Dark purplish red; very large.

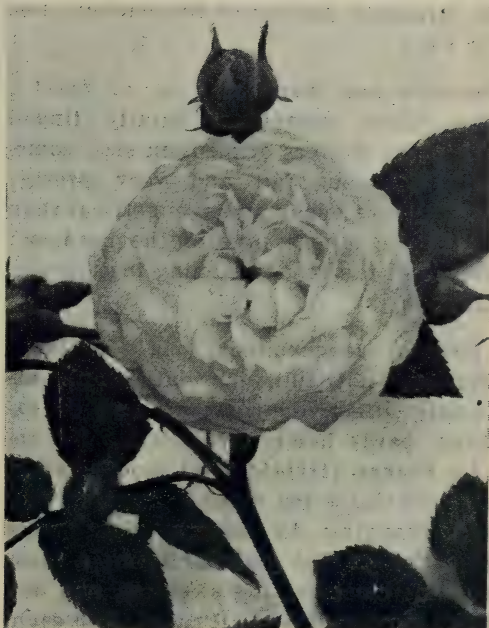
Either variety, 25c each.

ROSES

Crimson Rambler—Is a running or climbing rose of vigorous habit, strong and rapid growth, with handsome, shining foliage, and produces in marvelous abundance clusters of the brightest crimson semi-double roses; its clustered form, its brilliancy, the abundance of its bloom, and the great length of time the flowers remain on the plant without falling or losing their brilliancy, are qualities which will make this new claimant for admiration an assured favorite. For verandas, walls, pillars and fences, it is a most suitable plant. 25c each.

Queen of the Prairies, vig.—Bright rosy red, frequently with white stripe; foliage large and quite deeply serrated. 25c each.

White Rambler (Thalia)—Small or medium, daisy-like, pretty white flowers in



—Paul Neyron.

large clusters; fragrant; very ornamental. 25c each.

Yellow Rambler (Aflaia)—Flowers two to two and a half inches in diameter, in clusters of six to ten; yellow in bud, but white when fully open; when half open the flowers are tinged with yellow; slightly fragrant; plant vigorous and free-blooming; hardy, very pretty and desirable. 25c each.

American Beauty—30 cents.

MOSS ROSES.

Crested Moss (free)—Deep pink colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; free from mildew; a fragrant, very beautiful rose.

Pink Moss (free)—Pale rose; very beautiful buds; a great favorite.

White Bath (mod.)—White, sometimes tinged with flesh; attractive in bud and open flower; the best white moss. Any variety, 25c each.



—American Beauty.

Roses—*Continued*

HYBRID NOISSETTE ROSES.

Coquette des Alpes (vig. or free)—White, slightly shaded with carmine; medium size; form semi-cupped; wood long jointed; larger flowers than the others; the strongest grower of the entire class. 25c each.

Coquette des Blanches (vig. or free)—Pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pink; flowers of medium size, somewhat flat, but full and very pretty; growth more bushy and symmetrical than any of the others; one of the hardiest; later than the rest in coming into flower. 25c each.

General Jacqueminot (vig.)—Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective; fragrant, and of excellent hardy habit; forces well. 25c ea.

La France (Hybrid Tea) mod.—Raised from seed of a tea rose; delicate silvery rose changing to silvery pink; very large, full of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer; the sweetest, and one of the most useful of all roses. 25c each.

Madame Charles Wood (free)—Flowers of a large size; color dazzling crimson; a constant bloomer. 25c each.

Meteor (Hybrid Tea) vig.—A rich dark, velvety crimson, ever-blooming rose, as fine in color as the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals; the flowers are of good size, very double and perfect in shape, either as buds or when fully opened; the plant is vigorous and remarkably free flowering. 25c each.

Paul Neyron (vig.)—Deep rose color; good, tough foliage; wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation; a free bloomer; very desirable as a garden rose; valuable for forcing. 25c each.

Persian Yellow (free)—Deep, bright

yellow; small but handsome; double; a very early bloomer, and much the finest hardy yellow rose. This does best when budded. 25c each.

Marechal Neil (free)—A beautiful deep yellow; large and globular; fragrant; free flowering; one of the finest yellow tea-scented roses; a good climber; well-known and deservedly popular. 25c each.

The Bride (free)—A lovely, pure white Tea Rose of large size; admirable for forcing, as well as for summer flowering; the buds have more substance than Niphetos, are full and double, and possess the good characteristics of Catherine Mermet. 25c each.



—The Bride.

SPRAYING CALENDAR

Experience and careful study into the habits of insects and the causes of rot, fungus and blight, that are so destructive to fruit trees, plants and fruits, has demonstrated the fact that spraying at the proper time and properly done, for the protection against these enemies of Horticulturists, is the best, if not the only remedy, and that it has succeeded and will succeed is evidenced by the rapidly increasing interest manifested in the manufacture, sale and use of spraying machines, and the good results obtained by those who practice this mode of protection.

It is impossible in a catalogue like this to give descriptions of insects, diseases, etc., but only a brief outline of how to prepare formulas and when and how to use them in order to effect a remedy, which will be found as follows:

We present this table to assist fruit growers in spraying at the right time and with the correct solution.

VARIOUS APPLICATIONS OF SPRAYING SOLUTIONS

Name of Plant.	First Spraying.	Second Spraying.	Third Spraying.	Fourth Spraying.	Insects and Fungl.
APPLE.....	When buds are swelling apply Bordeaux.	Before blossoms open, Bordeaux. Add Paris Green to the solution for Canker Worm or Bud Moth.	When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Twelve days later, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Codling Moth, Canker Worm, Bud Moth, Apple Scab.
PEAR.....	Before buds swell, Bordeaux.	Before blossoms open, Bordeaux. Kerosene if Psylla is present.	After blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Fourteen days later, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Codling Moth, Leaf Blight, Scab and Psylla.
PLUM.....	Just before buds open, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	After blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Twelve days later, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Kerosene when Aphis or Scale is present.	Curculio, Rot, Aphis and Scale.
CHERRY.....	Just before buds open, Bordeaux. Kerosene when Aphis is present.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux.	Twelve days later, Bordeaux, if signs of rot are present.	Kerosene if Aphis is present.	Rot and Aphis.
PEACH.....	As buds are swelling, Bordeaux.	Before blossoms open, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	After blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Two weeks later, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Rot, Mildew and Curculio.
GRAPE.....	When buds are beginning to swell, Bordeaux.	As buds are opening, Bordeaux.	Two weeks later, Bordeaux.	Two weeks later, Bordeaux.	Rot and other Fungous Diseases.
CURRENT.....	When leaves appear, Bordeaux.	Ten days later, Bordeaux. Hellebore for Worms. Quassia and Tobacco for Aphis.	Repeat second when necessary.	Ammoniacal copper carbonate after fruit is half grown.	Mildew, Worms, Aphis.
GOOSE-BERRY.....					
RASPBERRY.....	When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.	When leaves are opening, Bordeaux. Cut out all rusted canes that appear.	Two weeks later (when not in flower), repeat second.	Before fruit is full size, am. copper carbonate solution.	Fungous Diseases.
BLACK-BERRY.....					
DEWBERRY.....					

FORMULAS

Bordeaux Mixture—Formula: The "Normal" or 1.6 per cent. Copper Sulphate, six pounds; Quicklime (unslacked), four pounds; Water, forty-five gallons.

If air slacked lime is used in place of the fresh article, double the amount should be used; but the fresh is much more reliable. By combining the copper and lime it is found that the copper sulphate may be used more freely and with less injury than if used alone, and that it will adhere a long time to the foliage.

To make the Bordeaux Mixture, dissolve the copper in hot water (or if placed in a coarse sack or basket, and suspended in a tub of cold water, it will dissolve in two or three hours, while if put in cold water on the bottom of a tub or vessel, remains undissolved for a long time), then in a separate tub slack the lime thoroughly, and when both are cold, pour the two together, stirring constantly. Dilute with water to make forty-five or fifty gallons of liquid. Before using, the mixture should be strained through a burlap or fine wire strainer to take out the coarse particles of lime.

If insects are found attacking the plants or trees to be treated for fungous growth, Paris Green may be added to the Bordeaux Mixture at the rate of one pound to 100 or 200 gallons of the mixture, and the lime will prevent this large quantity of Paris Green from burning the foliage and two pests be destroyed by one spraying.

In spraying peach trees use about onethird more water.

Ammoniacal Carbonate of Copper—In conspicuous places and on fruits just before ripening, the Bordeaux Mixture is objectionable on account of the deposits of lime and copper that remain on the foliage or fruit, and therefore, the above form of copper is used under such conditions. It is equally effective with the Bordeaux Mixture while it remains on.

Formula: Three ounces copper carbonate, three quarts ammonia, or sufficient to dissolve the copper; the quantity depending upon its strength. When used, dilute to make twenty-five gallons of liquid.

Kerosene Emulsion—Formula: One-half pound common bar soap, two gallons of water, two gallons of common kerosene. Dissolve the soap in hot water; while still hot add the kerosene and stir vigorously until a soft soap or cream-like substance is formed. When cold, dilute with water to make from ten to twenty-five gallons of liquid. This is used for the destruction of sucking insects, like aphides (Plant-lice), scale insects, etc. Always use soft water.

Paris Green alone can be safely used only at the rate of one pound to 250 to 300 gallons of water; if, however, two pounds of lime is slacked in water and added to twenty-five gallons of water, at this rate one pound of Paris Green can be used in 100 gallons of water without injury to the foliage.

To prevent Mildew use one-half ounce Potassium Sulphide to one gallon of water.



ORDER SHEET

CLEARING, TOWN

.....191.....

Write very plainly.

Rural Route No.

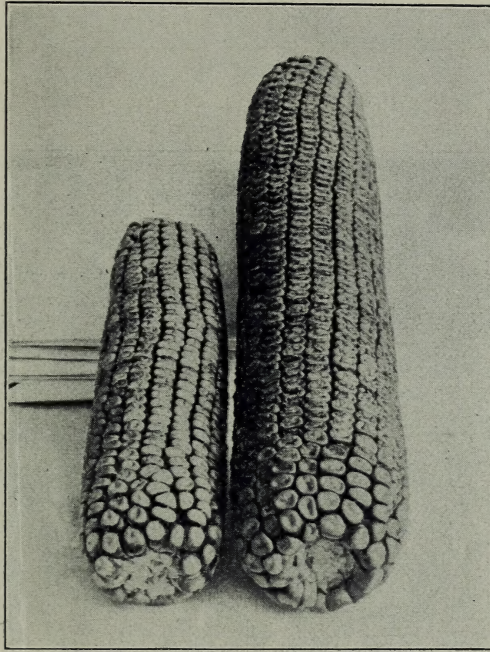
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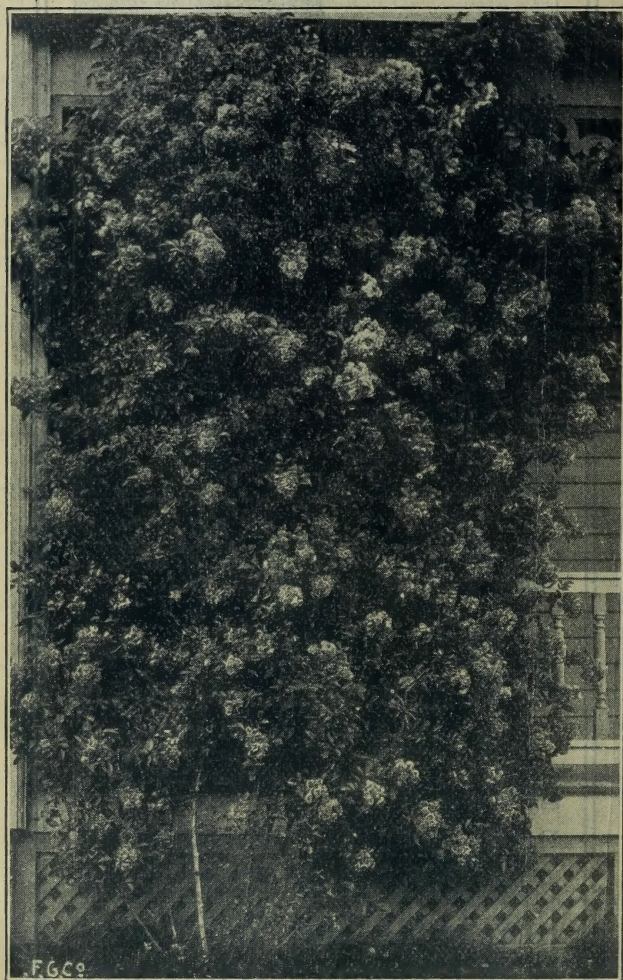


No. 1.

No. 2.

Ear No. 1 is like the average ear of seed corn. No. 2 shows one of my ears of Reid's Yellow Dent which I have this year.

I HAVE fifteen Shetland Ponies for sale, ages from colts to ten years old. Good, gentle, kind. Prices and photographs on request. Also 200 bu. of Reid's Yellow Dent and 200 bu. of Boone County White seed corn in the ear, the way every farmer ought to buy to see just what he is getting before planting time.



Crimson Rambler.